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Contents of this No. of the National Register.

South American affairs, 33. Revolutionary scenes romanced, 34-36. Congress of 78, 36-38. Lake Scenery—Indian affairs—Examination of the West Point Academy Cadets, 38, 39. Washington City Hall, 40. 4th of July Celebration in Lexington, Kentucky, 41. Domestic occurrences, 42, 43. American Navigation Laws, 44. Miscellaneous, 45. Foreign affairs, 45, 47. Poetry and Obituary, 48.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our last news from Caraccas furnishes a pacificatory proclamation of Morillo, addressed to the Venezuelians, that during the "war of death" have been driven from their homes by the sanguinary measures of the very chieftain who invites their return. The recent political changes in Spain, of course afford too good an opportunity to let slip by, without some such effort: accordingly the *dernier resort* is put upon paper, to allure the persecuted exiles back to their homes; but the very name attached to this instrument, we should think detestable enough, to deter any of the worthy "emigrants," from relying on the "promises" of one so notoriously destitute of the commonest principles of honor or honesty; and who reiterates his former insults, by offering them *protection*; yes, in the language of Rolla, such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them.

NEW-YORK, July 16.—From a gentleman, passenger in the brig Rebecca Ann, from Carthagena, we learn that the new Spanish constitution lately adopted at Madrid; reached Carthagena on the 7th June, and two days afterwards was proclaimed on the square in front of the Vice Roy's palace, amidst the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, which continued all night. The patriot and royal armies in the province of Grenada, appear to be in motion, and a battle in the neighborhood of Carthagena was hourly expected to take place when our informant left there.

On the 10th of June, Admiral Brion landed at Sorinella, south of Magdalena, 28 leagues north of Carthagena. Nearly the same time Bolivar's army were to the east and south within 3 days march of the city, said to be 10,000 strong.

The brig Fox, capt. Tatem, of Philadelphia, had sailed about 27th June, from La Guira, having on board three commissioners, from the Carracas, with gen. Morillo's proclamation. The Fox was bound to Angostura; from whence the Commissioners will proceed to the head quarters of Gen. Bolivar on a pacific mission.

Copy of Morillo's proclamation referred to in the preceding column:

To the EMIGRANTS from COSTA FIRME.

Erroneous calculations in some, mistaken principles in others, fatality in many, and the circumstances of the times in all, have been the cause of a cruel and desolating war in Venezuela, whilst vengeance and resentment have prevailed, and the heat of passion has prevented a mutual understanding. During this disastrous epoch, reason and good faith were often disregarded; and hatred and private interest almost always reigned despotically, the fatal result of which has been the devastation of a beautiful country, which in three centuries had attained an incredible degree of prosperity, and the extermination of its inhabitants, worthy of a better fate.

The king has beheld this distressing state of things with that noble feeling of which he gave so many, and has just given such convincing proofs. The king has turned his eyes towards this small portion of his great empire, and has resolved to complete the happiness it enjoys, by banishing from the soil the evils which afflict it.—The king wishes to unite his great family, to render it happy and to blot out even the recollection of its past misfortunes.

Therefore, duly authorized by his Majesty, and anxious for the accomplishment of his generous desire (desires so conformable to my own) I address you and offer to you the liberty of returning to these provinces under all that security which ought to be looked for among brothers, and which is inseparable from the orders of a common parent who so commands it.—You, wherever you may be, and whatever may have been your opinions, actions, or circumstances, may return to your homes to enjoy domestic happiness and the advantages of the representative government which the nation has just sworn to support, and which makes us free as we ought to be. The sacred oath is the only condition required from you by his majesty.

I am persuaded that you will not correspond in an improper or unforeseen manner to the wishes of his majesty, nor to the solemn invitation now given.—I will not do you the injustice to believe, that you will distrust a promise made in the face of the world, or that your bosoms will harbour such imputations and fears as may be inspired by the malignity of some, and the ignorance and insincerity of others—Never. As sensible as yourselves to the distresses of a country to which I am strongly attached, I ardently desire nothing more than to witness your felicity; to see reunited those families whom discord has separated; to be able to call myself your brother; to return to my native country, leaving you in yours the full enjoyment of peace and tranquility, recollecting past evils only to fear and avoid them in future.

Your security is sacred and inviolable; it is founded on the will of the king; it is connected with my honor, my word and my wishes it is the object of my care; and no one, not a being, will be bold enough to disturb it. The veil is dropt, unhappy be he who dares to rend it.

PAUL MORILLO.

Head Quarters at Caraccas, June 12, 1820.

REVOLUTIONARY SCENES ROMANCED. WINTER EVENING TALES.

BY JAMES HOGG.

In his first prose work of magnitude, Hogg was peculiarly unfortunate. He had introduced in "The Brownie of Bodsbeck," John Balfour, of Burleigh, as a prominent character; and just as it was ready for press, "Old Mortality" appeared.—His modesty induced him, contrary to the remonstrances of his publisher to cut Balfour out of the work, and the injury it must have sustained may easily be imagined. His present production is a series of tales illustrative of Scottish manners. Most of them are too short; but all of them are beautiful. The limits allowed in the columns of a newspaper, will not permit room for a sketch of many of them; nor, perhaps, is it doing justice to the author, to destroy the interest of his narratives, by revealing the conclusions to those who have not read them. The first of the series is the "Renowned Adventures of Basil Lee," a personage who, like most heroes in these volumes, and in real life, but unlike novel heroes in general, possesses a mixture of faults and merits, in which the former rather predominate. He is a wayward wight, who, after being engaged in many different scenes in Scotland, arrives in this country as a subaltern officer, during our revolutionary war. The description he gives of the first battle he was engaged in, is probably more true to nature than most heroes would be willing to allow.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"It took place at the foot of Lake Champlain, immediately above fort St. John. The Americans were encamped in some force on the height of a narrow fortified ridge of hills, from which it was necessary to displace them. We marched out to the attack early on a morning. The air was calm and still. In going up the slanting ground, our commander wisely led us by a route which was completely sheltered by a rising eminence, from the effects of their cannon. I soon perceived, that on reaching the summit of this ridge, we would be exposed to a fire, that I had no doubt would kill us every man, while our enemies would fire in safety from behind their trenches. What would I have given to have been off on some other service, or by some means, in going up that hill? The calls of nature were very frequent with me. I am not sure but that I looked for some opportunity of skulking, but the thing was impossible. It was not even possible for me to fall down among the dead, for as yet there was none fallen. I was in the front rank on the left wing, and very near the outermost corner; and just before we came to the verge of the ridge, I looked on each side to see how my associates looked, and how they seemed affected. I thought they were, to a man, terribly affrighted, and expected a clean chase down the hill. As soon as we set our heads over the verge, we began a sharp fire, and were saluted by a destructive one from their

works: our men fell thick. The two men next to me, on my right hand, both fell at the same time. I made ready for flight. A bullet struck up a pivot of earth exactly between my feet. I gave a great jump in the air, and escaped unhurt. "The devil's in the men!" thought I; "are they not going to fly yet?" The reverse was the case. The word quick-march was given, and we rushed rapidly forward into a kind of level ground between the two ridges. Here we halted and kept up a brisk fire, and I scarcely saw one of our men falling. It was the best conducted manœuvre of any I ever saw; but this I discovered from after conversation and reflection, for at that time I did not know in the least what I was doing. We were by this time completely covered with smoke, and by hurrying us thus from the ridge into the hollow, the shot of the Americans past cleanly and innocently over our heads, while at the same time we could still perceive them bustling on the verge between us and the sky; and I believe our shot took effect in no ordinary degree. Their fire began to slacken; for they had taken shelter behind their trenches. We now received orders to scale the last steep, and force their trenches at the point of the bayonet. We had a company of pikemen on each flank, but no horse. The Americans had a small body of horse, about sixty on each wing. As we went up the hill, I heard an old grim sergeant who was near to me, saying, "It is utter madness! we are sold to a man." The murmur ran along, "we are sold; we are sold; to a certainty we are sold." My ears caught the sound. For my part, I knew little either of selling or buying, except what I had seen in the market of Kelso; but I said aloud, "I think there can be but little doubt of that;" a shameful thing for an officer to say! and, looking round, I made as though I would turn again. No, devil a man would take the hint; they went the faster, and the old burly ill-natured sergeant, though assured that he was sold to destruction, and puffing and groaning with ill humor on that account, hurried on fastest of any.

"The centre and right wing were engaged before us, and a terrible turmoil there seemed to be; but I did not see what was going on, till the yankee horse in a moment came and attacked us in flank. We had been firing off at the right, and I believe they never got a shot of our fire until they were amongst us, threshing on with their sabres. One tremendous fellow came full drive upon me. I did not know in the least what I was doing; and chancing to have hold of a flag-staff with both my hands, I struck at him with my colors;

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which flapping round the horse's head, blindfolded him; and at the same moment the cavalier struck at me, but by good luck hit the flag-staff, which he cut in two not a foot from my hand. I ran for it, and left my colors about his horse's head or feet, I did not stay to examine which; but owing to the pikes and bayonets of our men, I could only fly a very short way. When the old crusty sergeant saw the colors down, and abandoned, he dashed forward with a terrible oath, and seized them, but was himself cut down that moment. The dragoon's horse; that left the ranks and came upon me, had been shot. I deemed that he had come in desperate valour to seize my standard, whereas his horse was running with him in the agonies of death, and knew not where he was going. There is something here that I do not perfectly recollect, else I declare I would set it down. I have forgot whether my joints failed and I fell in consequence; whether I threw myself down out of desperation; or if I was ridden down by the wounded horse; but the first thing I recollect was lying beneath the dying horse, face to face with the dragoon that cut my flag-staff in two, who was himself entangled in the same manner. Our troops had given way for a little, for the small troop of horse rode by us, over us they could not get for the horse, lying kicking with his four feet most. I thought I was in a woful scrape, and roared out for assistance; but none regarded me, save the yankee dragoon, who d—d me for a brosey mow'd beast. I liked his company very ill, for I saw that he would stick me the moment he could extricate himself; and, fairly desperate, I seized the sergeant's pike or halbert, that lay along side of me, and struck it into the horse's shoulder. The animal was not so far gone but he felt the wound, and made a flounce around, as if attempting to rise, and at that moment I got clear of him. The dragoon had very nearly got free likewise; but, luckily for me, his foot was fixed in the stirrup beneath the horse, and with all his exertions he could not get it out; he laid hold of me, and tried to keep me down. I seized hold of the sergeant's halbert again; pulled it out of the horse's shoulder; and stabbed the yankee through the heart. The blood sprung upon me from head to foot. His eyes turned round, and his countenance changed. At that moment I heard a loud voice, as at my ear, cry out—"The colors; the colors; secure the colors." This was the voice of an American officer—but I thought it was some of our people calling to me to bring my colors along with me, which I did instinctively, and without the most distant idea of valour or heroism in my

mind. At that moment I cared not a pin for the colors; for being quite raw to soldiership, I did not see the use of them, not having the least conception of what moment it could be to an army to have so many flaring clouts flapping in the air above them.

"This onset of the yankee horse was merely a dash, to throw our lines into confusion; they were now scouring away, fighting as they went, toward the centre, so that I joined our lines again, that were advancing rapidly without any interruption. I had my demolished flag in one hand, the dead sergeant's long halbert in the other, and was bathed in the blood of a man and horse over the whole body. An old English officer came running to meet me; "Well done young Scot," cried he, and shook me by the hand: "by G— sir, I say well done! you have behaved like a hero!" "The devil I have," thought I to myself, and stared the old veteran in the face. I saw he was quite serious. "If that is the case," thought I, "it is more than I know, or had any intentions of;" but I was quite delirious, and knew not what I was about; for I remember, that on the very evening of that day, the transactions of the morning remained with me only as a dream half recollected. The old man's words raised my madness to the highest pitch. I swore dreadfully at the yankees, threw down my colors, and began to strip off my coat, the first thing that a countryman of Scotland always does when he is going to fight with any of his neighbours. "No, no," said the old lieutenant, "you must not quit your colors after fighting so hardly for them; you must not throw them away because they have lost the pole. Here," continued he, and giving them a hasty roll up, he fixed them in my shoulder behind, between my shirt, where they stuck like a large furled umbrella; and having then both my hands at liberty, I seized the long bloody halbert once more, and with my eyes gleaming madness and rage, and, as I was told, with my teeth clenched, and grinning like a mad dog, I rushed on in the front of the line to the combat. In a moment we had crossed bayonets with the enemy; but I had quite the advantage of their bayonets with my long pike, which was as sharp as a lance, and was the best weapon that since that time I have ever had in my hands; and it seems I did most excellent service. I wounded every man that came within my reach, pricking them always in the face, about the eyes and nose, which they could not stand. Our division was the first that entered both the first and second trench. In about twelve minutes of hard fighting with swords and bayonets, we drove them from them all, and they fled.—

When once I got their backs turned toward me, I was more bent on vengeance than ever, having learned in my first combat to blood, that spitting a man in behind was good sure fighting. Many of the enemy shared the same fate of Colin Fraser.

"At the fords of the river Chambley, the Americans gained the wood, were safe from the pursuit, and a full halt was ordered. No sooner had we formed, than my worthy old friend, the English officer, whose name I then learned was lieutenant George Willowby, came, and taking me by the hand, he led me up to the general, precisely as I was in the battle, with colors fastened most awkwardly in my clothes, my long halbert in my hand, and literally covered with blood. "My honored general," said he, "suffer me to present to you this young Scotch borderer, who has just newly joined the regiment, and who hath performed such deeds of valor this day as I never witnessed. I saw him, your honor, with my own eyes, when the American cavalry turned our flank, in the very rear of their army, down among his enemies, fighting for his colours, and stabbing men and horse alternately like so many fish. And, do you see," continued he, pulling them out of my back, "he brought them safely off, after the staff was cut in two by the stroke of a sabre. And having them fixed in this manner, as your honor sees, he has led on the lines through the heat of the engagement, and actually opened the enemy's ranks again and again by the force of his own arm."

"The general took me by the hand, and was said he proud to hear such a character of his own countryman; that he knew a Scot would always stand his own ground in any quarter of the world if he got fair play; that he *did* see the division, in which I was situated, the foremost in breaking in upon both lines, which it appeared had been solely owing to my gallant behaviour. He concluded by assuring me that such intrepidity and heroic behaviour should not, and would not, be unrewarded. That same night, Odogherty, who care not a fig for lying, took care to spread it through all the mess, and the army to boot, "that on my first landing in America, I had been challenged to single combat by a tremendous Highlander, the first swordsman in Britain, because I had chanced to kiss his sister, or used some little familiarities with her; that I had accepted the challenge, met him, and fairly overcome him; and after running him twice through the body, had made him confess that he was quite satisfied, while, as they saw, had only received a slight cut on the cheek."

"I was regarded all at once as a prodigy of valour—and never were any honors less deserved. I believe I did fight most furiously after I went fairly mad. I had lost all sense of fear; but I was merely plying and exerting myself as a man does who has taken work by the piece, and toils to get through with it. I had some confused notion that these Americans were all to kill, and the sooner we could get that done the better; and besides, I was in great wrath at them, I suppose for wanting to kill me."

The "*renowned Basil Lee*," was finally made a prisoner by the yankees, after having been wounded; and, with a few others, was suffered to return home. After, suffering a great deal both from the inclemency of the season, and the ignorance of the crew, the vessel was wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle. Our hero, however, reaches the Isle of St. Lewis, near the coast of Scotland, a 'curious country,' inhabited by 'curious people,' and famous for hobgoblins and water spirits. He was at first incredulous as to the stories of these immaterial beings; but says, that after witnessing a scene which he describes, he never disbelieved an item of any thing he heard afterwards, however far out of the course of nature it might be.

CONGRESS OF '76.

—It may gratify some of our readers to peruse the following very brief notice of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It will be seen, that of numbers of them we have no account; and yet the article is furnished us by a gentleman whose sources of information are as various as those of any person in this vicinity. Of the whole number, one fifth part were natives of this State. The survivors are only four—John Adams, William Floyd, Charles Carroll, and Thomas Jefferson.—*Worcester Gaz.*

Delegates from New-Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett—Born at Amesbury, Mass. a Physician: previous to the revolution, a member of the Legislature, and afterwards Chief Justice and President of the State of New-Hampshire. Died May, 1795, aged 66.

William Whipple—A brigadier general of the New-Hampshire troops in 1777, afterwards a member of the Council, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. Died November, 1785.

Matthew Thornton—Chief Justice of the county of Hillsborough, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court. Died June, 1803, aged 88.

Delegates from Massachusetts.

John Hancock—Born at Braintree, President of the Provincial Legislature, and afterwards President of the National Congress, the first Governor of Massachusetts after the Revolution, first elected in 1780, and again in 1787. Died October, 1793, aged 56.

Samuel Adams—Born at Boston, 1722, Secretary of the State, and President of the Senate of Massachusetts, elected Lieut. Governor in 1789, and Governor in 1794. Died October, 1802, aged 80.

John Adams—Born at Braintree, Oct. 19, 1735—now living, in his 85th year.

Elbridge Gerry—Born at Marblehead, 1744, a Delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Envoy to France in 1794, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice President

dent of the United States. Died November, 1814, aged 70.

Robert Treat Paine—Born at Weymouth, 1731—Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Member of the Council of Massachusetts. Died May, 1814, aged 83.

Delegates from Rhode Island.

Stephen Hopkins—Born in Providence, 1707—several years Governor of the Colony, a Delegate to the Congress at Albany in 1754. Chief Justice of Rhode Island. Died July, 1785, aged 79.

William Ellery—Born at Newport, 1727—sustained various civil offices previous to the Revolution, afterwards Commissioner of the Loan Office, and Collector of Newport. Died February, 1820, aged 93.

Delegates from Connecticut.

Roger Sherman—Born at Newton, Mass. 1721—one of the Assistants and Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Representative and Senator in Congress. Died July, 1793, aged 72.

Samuel Huntington—Born at Windham, Member of the Legislature, Attorney-General, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Member of the Council of Connecticut, President of Congress, in 1779, afterwards Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Justice, and in 1786 elected Governor of Connecticut. Died Jan. 1796, aged 64.

William Williams—Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Member of the Council of Connecticut. Died August, 1811, aged 80.

Oliver Wolcott—Elected Governor of Connecticut in 1796, and died December, 1787, aged 71.

Delegates from New-York.

William Floyd—Now living, in his 87th year.

Philip Livingston—A Delegate to the Congress of 1765, and again elected in 1774.

Francis Lewis.

Lewis Morris.

Delegates from New-Jersey.

Richard Stockton—A judge, and Member of the Council of the Province. In 1776, he had an unequal number of votes on the first balloting for Governor of the State with Mr. Livingston, who was subsequently chosen. Died March, 1781.

John Witherspoon—Born in Scotland, 1722.—Came to America, in 1768, and was President of Princeton College from that time until his death—Nov. 1791, aged 73.

Francis Hopkinson—Born in Pennsylvania, Judge of the Admiralty, and of the District Court. Died May, 1791.

John Hart.

Abraham Clark.

Delegates from Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris—Born at Manchester, England. Superintendent of the Finances of the U. States from 1781, to 1785 afterwards a Member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a Delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Died May, 1806, aged 73.

Benjamin Rush—Born in Pennsylvania, 1745; Physician General of the Military Hospitals, for the Middle Departments, in 1777, Member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution, and Treasurer of the Mint of the United States; one of the first Physicians and medical writers of the age. Died April, 1813, aged 69.

Benjamin Franklin—Born at Boston, Mass. 1706; Member of the Congress of 1754, Agent of several

of the Colonies in England, 1757; President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776. The same year he was sent Minister to France, and, together with Lee and Deane, formed the treaty of alliance; assisted in forming the Treaty of Peace with England, 1783; President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1785. Died April, 1790, aged 85.

John Morton—Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in 1775; afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court.

George Clymer—Joint Treasurer of the United Colonies, with Mr. Hillegas, in 1775; Delegate of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; Supervisor of Excise for Pennsylvania, 1791; first President of the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, 1805. Died January, 1813, aged 75.

James Smith—Appointed in 1780, Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for Pennsylvania.

George Taylor—Member of the Assembly previous to the Revolution, and of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774.

James Wilson—Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and of Pennsylvania; appointed, in 1791, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. Died September, 1798.

George Ross—A Member of the Assembly previous to the Revolution; afterwards Vice President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Delegates from Delaware.

Cesar Rodney—Member of the Congress to 1765—Speaker of the Assembly of Delaware, 1774.

George Read—Vice President of the State; Judge of the Court of Appeals in cases of captures by sea; Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and Senator of the United States.

Thomas M'Kean—Speaker of the Assembly previous to the Revolution; Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Delaware in 1776—and the first governor of the state; President of Congress in 1781; Chief Justice and Governor of Pennsylvania. Died Jan. 1817, aged 84.

Delegates from Maryland.

Samuel Chase—Chief Justice of the General Court of Maryland, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Died June, 1811.

William Paca—Judge of the maritime Court of Appeals previous to 1782, and was that year elected Governor of the State; appointed in 1789 District Judge of Maryland.—Died 1799.

Thomas Stone—died October 1787, aged 44.

Charles Carroll—now living.

Delegates from Virginia.

George Wythe—Born in Virginia, 1726; Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and Chancellor of the State. Died June, 1806, aged 81.

Richard Henry Lee—President of Congress 1784; afterwards a Senator from Virginia.—Died in June, 1794, aged 68.

Thomas Jefferson—now living.

Benjamin Harrison.

Thomas Nelson—Member of the Council, elected Governor of the State in 1781.—Died Jan. 1769.

Francis Lightfoot Lee—died April, 1797—aged 63.

Carter Braxton.

Delegates from North Carolina.

William Hooper.

Joseph Hawes—died Nov. 1779.

John Penn.

Delegates from South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge—A Member of the Council, and elected Governor of the State in 1792. Died Jan 1800.

Thomas Heyward.

Thomas Lynch.

Arthur Middleton—President of the Council of the Colony before the revolution.

Delegates from Georgia.

Button Gwinnett—President of the Council of Georgia. Killed in a Duel with gen. M'Intosh, May 1777.

Lyman Hall—Governor of Georgia, 1783. Died Feb. 1791, aged 66.

George Walton—Chief Justice of the State; member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; Governor of Georgia, and Senator in Congress. Died Feb. 1804.

LAKE SCENERY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who went passenger in the Lake Erie Steam Boat, "Walk-in-the-Water," on her first trip, for this season, to Michilimackinac, dated

BLACK ROCK, June 27.

"We were only absent from this place about 16 days on our voyage, including stoppages at Detroit, Mackinaw, and other places of between six and seven days, and had a most delightful trip of it—the weather being calm most of the passage, was favourable, as the boat having a powerful engine, passed through the water with astonishing rapidity. We left Detroit on the morning of the 14th—passed the lake St. Clair before noon, and entered a delightful river of that name of forty miles in length, and arrived at fort Gratiot about 7 o'clock. P. M. where we passed the night. On the morning of the 15th, about sunrise, we entered lake Huron, and which presented a vast sheet of water that would have astonished you. I forgot to mention that as we passed fort Gratiot, a national salute was fired in honor of Maj. Gen. Macomb, and other military officers, who were on board the boat. The land was soon out of sight, and nothing appeared very entertaining, until Mackinaw island came in view—its appearance is very striking and singular, being situated on the straits between Michigan and Huron. Towards the north, at a considerable distance on the island, and about 350 feet above the surface of the water, stands fort Holmes, below which, and near the town is fort Mackinac, also about 200 feet above the water. The town which sits on the margin of the lake, is delightfully situated—the water here is perfectly transparent, and as clear as crystal—you can discover a shilling at the bottom at the depth of several fathoms.—What added much to the novelty of the scene on our approach to Mackinaw, was an encampment of Indians, at least 1500 strong, located on the beach in their wigwags, having their bark canoes arranged along the shore.—This island presents the greatest variety of scenery I ever before beheld—rising as if by magic, from a fertile plain, a rock 150 feet high, from the top of which, there is a most horrid precipice. The arch rock is a great curiosity—the curve is about 180 feet, through which you ascend and view a fertile country; and

from the summit of fort Holmes you can see the lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior. The Mackinac trout are the finest fish I ever saw, and the most delicious—they weigh from 5 to 10 lb. each.

"This boat makes another trip this season, and will leave this place on the morning of the 9th of August next. Her accommodations are superior, and not excelled by any other boat in the United States. Her captain is the most attentive and obliging fellow I ever saw; he informs me that should sufficient encouragement offer, he will on the next trip, proceed to the falls of St. Mary's (about 90 miles beyond Detroit,) where you have a full view of lake Superior. I hope your leisure will permit you to make this voyage, I know you would be gratified."

BALLSTON SPA, July 5.—Another new Spring—

A spring has recently been discovered in this place near the Washington fountain, which combines many of the qualities and effects of the congenial spring at Saratoga, and partakes more of the saline than any, excepting the low tube, or any heretofore discovered in this village. Since the last season, the public well on the Flat has been excavated down to its original bed. The water of this spring is now said by visitants to be as pure as it was 13 years ago. The season for visitants has now commenced, and judging from present appearances, we have no doubt but that our village will shortly exhibit the busy hum of a city.

Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, and suite arrived at the Sans Souci in this village, on Sunday evening.

The Season.—The prospects of vegetation in this quarter are quite gloomy. Many fields of spring grain are entirely stripped of their verdure, and grass on high lands almost burnt up by the hot summer crops, generally, are promising; but rain is much needed, and unless the earth is soon blessed with the genial showers, we fear the husbandman will reap but a scanty reward for his toil.

Hot Day.—On Friday last, the thermometer in this village, at 2 P. M. stood and ranged for some time at 95 degrees above zero.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

It may not, perhaps be improper, for the guidance of persons who have heretofore received pensions under the act of Congress providing for revolutionary services, to state explicitly the grounds on which such pensions are discontinued under the act passed at the last session. Such information will save to persons whose names have been placed on the pension list, and whose circumstances in life will now exclude them therefrom, both expense and trouble. According to the construction given by the Attorney General, and under which the Secretary of War decides, the law contemplates those only who are unable to support themselves without the aid of private or public charity. In every case, the following points are considered: the occupation of the prisoner, his age, his ability to work, his family residing with him, the number of them, their ages and ability to work, and, lastly, his property, and the description of it; and, wherever it appears, under all circumstances, that the condition of the pensioner is such as to be able to live without the aid of charity, his name will be invariably stricken from the pension rolls. [Nat. Intel.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOUNT ZION, (Georgia) June 30.

We regret to learn that the Creek Nation in Council, have refused their permission to the establishment of schools and a missionary station in their country. Their jealousy of the intentions of those who wish to benefit them, is not in this case unnatural, nor was it altogether unexpected. They have heretofore been compelled to make larger cessions of territory than have been made by any other tribe; and from being powerful in point of numbers, they are now reduced to comparative insignificance. A considerable part of the state of Georgia, the whole of the states of Mississippi and Alabama formerly belonged to them, and they fear that the attempt will be made to annex the small portion that yet remains to them, to one of these states.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Dr. Brown, for the following extract of a letter addressed to him by the Rev. Messrs Thomas C. Stewart and David Humphreys, missionaries and agents, employed by the Missionary Society of South Carolina and Georgia, to effect the establishment of a missionary station in the Creek Nation.

FORT MITCHELL, C. N. May 24, 1820,

Rev. and Dear Sir—After four days constant attendance upon the Indian Council, we have this day received an answer to our proposition. We presented the documents from the Secretary of War, with your address; explained the whole plan to them, and endeavored with all the ingenuity we possessed, to convince them of the pure and benevolent intentions, not only of government, but also of the society by whose appointment, and under whose direction we were acting.—Holding forth at the same time, the great advantage arising from their acceding to the proposed measures. They heard us patiently, and after deliberating on the subject, told us that our request could not be granted. They looked upon us with a jealous eye, and as the forerunners of some scheme of the white people, to get their lands. They alleged, that should we obtain permission to establish a School on the proposed plan, after some years we might demand a compensation for our trouble and expense in educating their children, and as they have no money, we could take their land for payment.—As to our proposition to teach them the art of agriculture, they said they knew enough of that to support themselves, and that was as much as they wished. With regard to their religious instruction, they observed, that the Great Spirit when he first made them, did not give the means of instruction and therefore it was his will that they remain as they now are. These and many other objections of a similar nature were brought forward, which we endeavoured to answer, but it was in vain to argue with them.

The half blood Indians are generally anxious to have their children educated, but they were afraid to use their influence in our behalf, lest they should be considered as leaguings with the white people against the full blood Indians.—Gen. McIntosh was at this Council, made commander in chief of the Creek Nation. He told us that at some future period he would give us permission to establish schools amongst them, whatever might be the consequence. We are apprehensive, however, that it will require a considerable lapse of time before establishments can be made on the plan which the society propo-

ses. They are extremely jealous of the white people, and every attempt to obtain land from them will meet with opposition. We have therefore concluded to visit the Chickasaw Nation before we return. We are both in good health, and although we have to encounter hardships, yet we feel no disposition to relinquish the work in which we are engaged. We must close this letter, as we have several correspondents in South Carolina, and but a short time to write. If we are spared, you shall hear from us again in the Chickasaw country.

T. C. STEWART,
D. HUMPHREYS.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The New York American, gives us the following information, respecting this national institution—

At the late examination of the Military Academy, at West Point, the following young gentlemen were selected, on account of their talents and acquirements, as worthy to have their names inserted, agreeable to the regulations of the Academy, in the Army Register of the United States.

First Class.

1. Stephen Tuttle, of New-Jersey.
2. Andrew Donaldson, of Tennessee.
3. Thomas E. Sudler, of Maryland.
4. William H. Bell, of North Carolina.
5. William C. De Hart, of New York.

Second Class.

1. Clark Burdine, of Georgia.
2. Charles Dimmack, of Massachusetts.
3. William Wells, of Indiana.
4. Edward H. Courtney, of Maryland.
5. John C. Holland, of South Carolina.

Third Class.

1. George Dutton, of Connecticut.
2. Nicholas P. Trist, of Louisiana.
3. Thomas R. Ingalls, of New-York.
4. John H. Latrobe, of Maryland.
5. William Wall, of Ohio.

Fourth Class.

1. Wm. T. Washington, Dist. of Columbia.
2. Alfred Mordecai, of Virginia.
3. Frederick L. Guion, of Mississippi.
4. Reuben Holmes, of Connecticut.
5. John McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Those named from the first class have the honorable privilege of choosing the corps of the army in which they will be commissioned. Among these young men, all of the first attainments, it would be invidious to make any distinction, other than the order in which they have been classed by the Staff of the Academy; yet we cannot pass over in silence the transcendent merits of Mr. Tuttle, who during the last year, reflected honor on the Military Academy, when acting as assistant astronomer on the northern frontier; of Mr. Donaldson, the promising nephew of Gen. Jackson; of Mr. Courtney, who has in one year, performed the duties and studies of two classes, and of Mr. Washington who bids fair to add new splendor to his illustrious name.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A gentleman who has been through the great valley and the principal parts of Chester County, assures us that in that county a thousand men would find employment in cutting down and getting in the present most abundant Harvest. Wages half a dollar a day and food and lodging.

WASHINGTON CITY HALL.

We are glad that the City Council have at length finally decided on a plan for the City Hall; and the prosecution of the work is to be commenced with the least possible delay.—The much admired plan of the architect, GEORGE HADFIELD, has been adopted; and without any disparagement to the designs, submitted by other gentlemen, we think the choice has been judiciously made, in accordance with the approbation of scientific judges.

Mr. Hadfield's plan consists of a peristyle on the North, and a portico on the South front; and the extent of the building, for each front will occupy a space of 230 feet.

This public structure will be composed of two wings, one of which will be appropriated to the use of the judiciary, and the other to the corporation. In the centre, on the South side of the building, will be located the City Hall, forming a rotunda, of sixty feet diameter, crowned by a dome, rising eighty feet from its base, and having an ample peristyle on the outside of twenty columns; and two porticos on each side, forming the wings.

On the East side of the South portico, will form the District Court Room, and the West side will be adapted to the accommodation of a Public Library. A spacious open court will be allotted to each of the wings, affording light to the interior offices, and accommodation for pumps and other conveniences. This arrangement separates the judiciary and corporation apartments, distinctly, by an ample vestibule, which leads from the South portico to the City Hall and other parts of the building. The style of architecture throughout will be of the Ionic order. The cost is estimated to be about 100,000 dollars.

The site intended to be chosen for this building, is a little north of the present residence of the secretary of state, on the Judiciary Square, at the extremity of Four-and-a-half street, and in sight of the Pennsylvania Avenue.

TREATY with the CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

Late accounts received in Detroit, from Gen. Cass, dated "Saut of St. Mary, June 17th, 1820," state that—

A Treaty of cession, at this place, was lately concluded by the Governor, with some of the chiefs of the Chippewa nation. The absolute necessity of this cession, to the preservation of peace and friendship with the upper nations, renders it highly important and advantageous to our government.

The facilities which this point has always

afforded to men not well disposed towards the American government, to enter its territory, and disturb its tranquility, by poisoning the minds of the Indians with insidious counsels, and with presents, have been too long and advantageously made use of. By establishing a post at this place, these facilities are entirely destroyed. This point may be considered the true key to the upper country. We shall guard the only channel of communication—protect our traders—give confidence to those savages favorably disposed, and intimidate and chastise those men who have heretofore not been affected by a distant force. For these reasons, the Saut of St. Mary must be considered a station quite as important as any out-post now established; and it is presumed government will soon realize every advantage expected from the occupation of this position."

The lands around the Saut, appear to be susceptible of cultivation. I should think the soil well adapted to wheat and corn.

The White Fish taken at these rapids are delicious. Great quantities are caught daily—they are the chief food of the inhabitants.

News was received yesterday of a peace having been concluded between the Sioux and Chippewa nations. It is hoped this information is correct.

We shall leave the Saut this afternoon for Fond du Lac, at which place we may expect to arrive in about 18 or 20 days.

A most barbarous scene was exhibited in our streets, a short time past, and witnessed by hundreds of our citizens:—A negro with his hands tied, and fastened to the tail of a gig, was dragged along the Pennsylvania Avenue, like a dog, through the dust and a scorching sun, whilst his owner, going at a smart trot, was lolling in the chair at his ease. Can our civil authorities look on and suffer such an inhuman wretch to escape with impunity? Or is humanity and sympathy for our fellow-beings selfishly confined to our own color only?

It is generally understood that the life of Paul Jones is about to be published, under the superintendence of the Historical Society of New York.—This is a mistake; the manuscript has not arrived. His niece, a lady in Edinburg, who has the documents, wished to publish it in this country, and the Historical Society have endeavored to ascertain upon what terms it can be published. Unless the American booksellers exert themselves it may, and probably will be purchased by some English publisher.

The Aurora, of Saturday, relates a case of brutal conduct on the part of two notorious characters, in Philadelphia, who seized a colored man, named Thompson, under pretext of his being a slave, whilst at work as a laborer. The treatment the poor fellow received whilst in custody of the unprincipled negro nabbers is represented as shocking in the extreme.

The Glasgow Courier thus notices the late United States loan of three millions:

The commercial pressure felt in the American cities, and the subsequent diminution which took place last year in the produce of the customs, have made it necessary for the government to borrow two millions of dollars in order to make good a Sinking Fund of eight millions. We should not have expected the American Government to go into such idle policy; for it is obvious that to keep up a Sinking Fund by loans will not diminish the debt, but enlarge it, by the Contractors' profit on the loans, and by the expense of managing the Sinking Fund.

Fourth of July, IN LEXINGTON KENTUCKY.

On Tuesday last, the volunteer companies under the command of caps. Leslie Combs, and J. G. Trotter, marched to Maxwell's Spring, where a large and respectable number of the citizens of Fayette and Lexington, assembled to celebrate the Anniversary of our Independence. Nelson Nicholas, esq. delivered an Oration on the occasion. After partaking of a truly Republican dinner, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music, and the firing of cannon and small arms, by the two volunteer companies:

- 1 The day we celebrate.
- 2 The Memory of Washington.
- 3 The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution.
- 4 The Declaration of Independence and its Author.
- 5 Our Brethren of South America.—May their efforts in the cause of Freedom, be as successful as those of our Revolutionary fathers.
- 6 The recent Revolution in Spain.—It proves that the "Glory of Europe is not gone forever."
- 7 Lord Castlereagh and his minion Edwards. "Par nobile fratum."
- 8 The custom introduced by James Monroe of communicating to Congress the sentiments of Foreign Despots.—More honored in the breach than in the observance.
- 9 A pure and rigid National Economy.—Nothing else will give satisfaction.
- 10 The Territory of the Union.—One and indivisible. He who would barter one citizen, deserves the execration of the whole.
- 11 The President of the United States.
- 12 Henry Clay.—We regret the loss of so able, eloquent and independent a representative in the councils of the nation.
- 13 The Fair.—Win them and wear them honorably.

A very large and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence, on Tuesday last at Fowler's Garden. The Ball was opened about 10 o'clock and was continued until sundown. An excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Usher. After the cloth was removed, gen. Bodley was placed at the head of the table, aided by capt. January—Mr M J. Nouvel was requested to take the centre—Captain Fowler was called on to take the foot of the table, aided by capt. Leavy. The toasts which follow were then drank, accompanied by appropriate music. We have never witnessed a festival where more harmony prevailed:

- 1 The day we celebrate.—The day on which our country broke the shackles of tyranny, and declared she would be free—may it be celebrated to the latest posterity.
- 2 The Constitution of the United States.—Reared by wisdom: virtue its support.
- 3 The union of the States.—Palsied be the hand that shall attempt its disunion.
- 4 The Patriots of the Revolution.
- 5 General George Washington.—Tho' dead, he lives in the hearts of the American people.
- 6 Benjamin Franklin.—The American sage.
- 7 Thomas Jefferson.—The patriot, statesman and philosopher.
- 8 James Madison.—He conducted the late war under great difficulties, and secured to his country an honorable peace.
- 9 The President of the U. States.—The chosen chief of a free people.
- 10 La Fayette and Kosciuszko.—May their names be engraven on the hearts of every American.
- 11 The patriots of South America.—May the principles of liberty be recognized and cherished by kindred spirits in every clime.
- 12 The army and Navy of the United States.
- 12 John Hancock and Samuel Adams, proscribed patriots.—The tyranny of England could not damp their ardour in favour of liberty.
- 14 Paulding, Williams and Vanvert.—Firm to the cause of freedom: British gold could not induce them to become traitors.
- 15 Our infant manufactures.—May they be reared to manhood by the fostering hand of an enlightened people.
- 16 Agriculture the strength of the nation.
- 17 Commerce.—The high road to ease, affection and science.
- 18 Internal Improvement.—The chain by which our Union will always be connected.
- 18 The people of every clime.—May the blessing of providence enable them to burst asunder the chains of tyranny.
- 20 The first settlers of Kentucky, who opened the way and secured to us the enjoyment of this happy country.
- 21 Governor Shelby.
- 22 Transylvania University.—May she extend the beams of science from the Alleghany to the Pacific.
- 23 The American Fair.—Their smiles the noblest reward of merit.

The Natchez newspapers, as late as the 13th of June, mention that Natchez remained free from the Yellow Fever.

John A. Cuthbert, at present a representative in Congress from Georgia, declines standing as a candidate for re-election.

INDEPENDENCE IN A NEW STYLE.

From the Catskill Recorder.

A party of gentlemen from the village of Cairo, and its vicinity, together with a small number from Catskill and Hunter, undertook a singular and hazardous method of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence on the 4th inst. by repairing to the Catskill falls, (on the Catskill mountain) in the town of Hunter, for the purpose of oversetting a huge overhanging rock, which had for ages, probably reposed upon the brink of the tremendous precipice; and whose impending situation had threatened destruction to the trembling spectator, viewing the cascade from the chasm below. In this attitude it had frowned defiance, and resisted the efforts of repeated experiments to remove it from the lofty summit where it, like Milton's rebellious angel,

"—above the rest
"In shape and feature proudly eminent
"Stood like a tower."

The party having arrived at the spot the day previous to the anniversary, began to make the necessary preparations for accomplishing their plan, by removing obstacles, procuring levers, &c. They then proceeded by daring exertions, to ascertain the practicability of their intended object, and succeeded in elevating the rugged cliff one or two feet from its bed, on the side most distant from the precipice, in which situation it was left until the ensuing morning. The hours of the deep shades of night, were spent upon the bare and flinty rock. Perhaps for the first time, the solitary hour of midnight in this lonely spot, beheld the convivial rights of civilized inhabitants.

No sooner had the day dawned! than every man sprung with alacrity from his rocky couch, to vie with each other in the patriotic and active exertions of the day. Labor was resumed with renovated vigor, every exertion was plied, every danger encountered, which strength or ingenuity could perform, more so indeed, than prudence could sanction. After several hours of indefatigable labor, at about 7 o'clock, A. M. this huge mass began to totter, on its precarious throne, its gravity tending more and more every moment towards the stupendous steep. Every nerve was now upon the rack, shouts of acclamations were raised, and animating congratulations burst from every tongue.—The wished for moment at last arrived; this huge fragment of disturbed nature gave way—it trembled—it fell—"and great was the fall."

Words are inadequate to describe the sudden transitions of countenance which were evident on the faces of the beholders, as this majestic ruin hurled down the frightful cataract! The sight was awful and sublime; and when the rock struck below, it shattered into thousands of pieces!—The crash was tremendous, exceeding the loudest thunder. A tremulous motion of the earth, and a long murmuring echo, rolling from point to point, through the recesses of the deep ravine, gave to the scene an indescribable degree of grandeur.

This grand exultation was concluded by drinking several appropriate toasts, and firing a number of volleys of musketry—after which the cloth was spread upon the shaded rocks, where cold viands afforded a plentiful repast, and the nectar of the cooling stream served as a wholesome beverage.—The company then mounted and set forward on their return to the village of Cairo, in the utmost

glee and harmony, where they arrived at 6 o'clock P. M. from their romantic excursion, without sustaining the slightest injury.

W—, one of the party.

* 175 feet, measured.

† The rock was supposed to weigh 50 tons.

A CAUTION TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.

At New York, on the 13th inst. a decent and fashionably dressed young man, engaged lodgings at Mr. Voorhies's Tavern, corner of Nassau and John streets, and went to bed at quite an early hour.—Some time in the night, after the family had retired to rest, he crept slyly from his bed, broke open the bar-room and ransacked other parts of the house in quest of plunder, and then made his escape out of one of the front windows. Mr. Voorhies cannot discover that he took with him any thing of great value. There was no money in the bar-room, and the only article missing therefrom, is about five dollars worth of segars. A similar piece of villany was practised a few days since, on an inn-keeper in Nassau-street, and no doubt by the same fellow.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Dallas, Capt. Jackson, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from a cruise, having fell in with, captured, and carried into St. Mary's, the brig General Ramez. The Gen. Ramez is a prize to a patriot privateer, fitted out at Baltimore in December last, and commanded by Capt. Medcalf. She has on board 280 slaves, mounts 10 guns, and was manned with 28 men. The original papers of the General Ramez are not to be found, consequently her national character cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to be Spanish. This is the same vessel that took Mr. Coppinger from on board the schr. Mary.

The Constellation frigate, Capt. Ridgeley, has dropped down to the watering place, and only waits for the orders of government.—N. F. Gaz.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, held July 4th, 1820, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year.

President—Dr. Thomas Parke.

Vice-President—Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths.

CENSORS.

Dr. William Currie.

Dr. Thomas T. Hewson,

Dr. Henry Neill,

Dr. Edwin A. Atlee.

Treasurer—Dr. Thomas C. James.

Secretary—Dr. Samuel Emlen.

Thirty-five thousand five hundred and sixty passengers arrived at the port of New-York, from 1st March, 1818, to the 11th December, 1819, as entered at the Mayor's office:

| | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| Americans | 16628 | Swiss | 372 |
| English, | 7629 | Norwegians | 3 |
| Irish | 6067 | Swedes | 28 |
| French | 930 | Portuguese | 54 |
| Scotch | 1942 | Africans | 5 |
| Germans | 499 | Prussians | 48 |
| Spanish | 217 | Sardinians, | 3 |
| Hollanders | 165 | Welshmen | 590 |
| Italians, | 103 | Danes, | 97 |

18114 reported,

13069 bonded,

4377 commuted,

35,560

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. Colonel CROGAN, the hero of Sandusky, arrived in this city yesterday with his family, from Louisiana.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq. late cashier of the United States' branch bank at New Orleans, with his family, also arrived here yesterday from that city.

A gentleman whose means of information are unquestionable, informs us, that at no time since his recollection, has there been so much specie in the country as at the present moment, particularly gold. The mint has a full, nay, an overflowing supply of gold Bullion.—*Ref's Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The Weather—Yesterday we were favored with a copious fall of rain, of which the country, as well as the city, is now experiencing the benefit.

On the subject of the collections for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Troy, it is suggested, that our fellow citizens who are in the country, and who may feel disposed to contribute to this benevolent object, might remit their respective donations to the Mayor, or the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The venerable patriot, and enlightened statesman, TIMOTHY PICKENS, is at present in this city.

We understand that Major General Scott has established his head quarters for the present at Bristol, (Pa.)

The hero of New Orleans, Gen. Andrew Jackson, reached Greensborough, (Ga.) a few days since from Tennessee. The citizens of that village, gave him a dinner as a mark of respect they have for this distinguished soldier.

MAD DOGS have done considerable damage this season in several places. At New Haven an alarm on the subject exists, and the Selectmen have authorized the killing of any dog found at large.

CHEAP RIDING.—There are two advertisements in the Concord papers, by the proprietors of the two opposition line of stages, each offering to carry passengers from Boston to Concord, a distance of 60 miles, for *One Dollar!* This opposition fever does not, however, run so high as an instance we recollect some years since between Providence and Boston, when one set of proprietors agreed to carry passengers for nothing. Their opponents, then, would carry their passengers for nothing, and give them a dinner into the bargain. The first determined not to be outdone then agreed not only to carry passengers gratis and give them a dinner, but would treat them to a bottle of wine after dinner!—It is hardly necessary to add, that both coaches had plenty of passengers.

We understand, says a Boston paper, that the individuals prosecuted at Portland, as Dramatic Performers, have been discharged; the persons summoned as witnesses not being willing to swear to their identity on account of the changes in dress, &c.

On the 4th inst. one hundred and sixteen soldiers of the revolution attended the court at Keene, N. H. 'to prove their property.' In the afternoon about seventy of them paraded under officers designated from that number.

Kentucky is threatened with extensive political divisions. The quadrennial election for governor is soon to take place, and six candidates are in nomination for that office, viz:—Anthony Butler, John Adair, Alexander Pope, John Emmerson, William

EXECUTION of the MAIL ROBBERS.

Baltimore, July 15.

Peregrine Hutton and Morris N. B. Hull were hung yesterday morning for the deliberate murder of John Heaps, driver of the U. mail, (they having robbed the mail previous to the commission of the bloody deed.) The malefactors were led out of the jail between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. WYATT, of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, of the Baptist Church, and others. After the usual exercises were performed—Hull addressed the spectators for a few minutes. He stated that he had been brought up with every care by his father, and with a proper regard for religious duty. Bad company, however, and those improprieties which are generally deemed excusable in young men, connected with the flattering thought that when older there would be sufficient time for repentance—these had been the causes which led him to the commission of a crime for which he was about to suffer death. He addressed himself to the young men, advising them to take warning by his example, and to embrace religion without delay. He then concluded by fervently recommending himself to the mercy of the redeemer.

This, as memory serves, was the substance of his address. Hutton said nothing—he appeared to be employed in sincere and silent prayer during the whole period. The conduct of both to the last—but Hutton evidently discovered a far greater degree of becoming sensibility than his companion. At half past eleven the platform sunk under their feet, exhibiting in their persons the ignominious and fatal consequences of mail robbery and murder. They were executed on the same scaffold erected for the pirates, Denny and Ferguson.

The Patriot of last evening states that soon after the criminals were swung off a person of genteel appearance, was detected on the ground in picking a pocket. He was arrested and committed to prison.

SHAWNEETOWN, (Illinois,) June 24.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Richard States of Philadelphia, for the exact latitude of this town, which he ascertained by an observation taken a few days ago to be 37 22.

The River Ohio has been rising gradually for ten days past, and is now quite high, and in excellent order for navigation.

The state of the atmosphere for a few days past was as follows, by a thermometer in the shade. Sunday, 97. Monday, 96. Tuesday, 96. Wednesday, 94.

American Navigation Laws.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger of May 15.

Every thing is always of importance which, in any material degree, touches the interests of the commerce and navigation of England. At the present time, and amidst the universal pressure upon every branch of our national industry, any circumstance of the above nature becomes of double consequence. It is not, therefore, without very sufficient reason, that we now invite the attention of our readers to a new system of the Navigation Laws of America. Since the Peace of Paris, or rather of Vienna, the United States have indeed passed a new Navigation Code. But in the law just passed, they have made an extension of this exclusive system. By the acts of Congress, in 1816 and 1817, the vessels of every country or port were excluded from American ports, if coming last from any country or port whence American vessels were excluded; in other words, if we would not allow them to fetch our colonial vessels to bring it. As these acts began to press upon the sale of colonial produce, the English government, in order to meet and counteract them, began to enlarge the former system of free-ports, and with this view established Bermuda as the general entrepot of the West Indies. To this island all the colonies were allowed to send their produce in store and depot, and all foreign vessels were permitted to fetch it from thence. As American vessels were admitted into the ports of this entrepot, the Navigation Law of Congress did not, of course, extend to its vessels, or to vessels coming from thence; and accordingly a free and very lucrative trade existed not only between America and Bermuda, but, through Bermuda, between America and all the British West Indies.

But though the effect of this free port system was in one point of view of equal advantage to America and England (the Americans thus receiving our colonial produce directly, and by a short voyage, and England and the West Indies thus selling more than they would have sold under a longer and more indirect trade,) it had likewise the effect of rendering nugatory the main object of the American legislature—that of procuring the abolition of the English colonial system, and a free intercourse between America and the British colonies. English vessels still fetched the whole of the lumber trade for the wants and consumption of the islands.—“In this manner,” said one of the American leaders in Congress, “England feeds her own marine and shipping interest, at the expense of the fair claims of the American merchant and ship-owner.—The English West Indies take, and are obliged to take, about one million of dollars in lumber (flour, pork, and staves) from America, and insist upon taking all the American produce in their own vessels,—fetching all, and allowing us to bring none.” But surely the American ship-owner has a fair and reasonable claim to be permitted to carry the produce of his own country. Surely, it is but a fair share, that, in selling our own produce, we may be allowed to use our own ships. Let England, therefore, put her colonial trade upon this fair, just, and equal footing, or let us decline to trade with these unequal impositions.

These representations of the American shipping interest have at length produced their effect in Congress, and the former system has been now so

far extended, as to interdict British vessels coming from the free ports; and what is more important, from the ports of Lower Canada and Halifax. The object of this extension is to press upon the British planters and British West Indies; and thereby, through the medium of this distress and diminished sale, to make England forego her colonial exclusion system, and to open her colonies to American shipping.

In considering the nature and effects of this new extension of the American Navigation Laws, the most important points are chiefly two: the first, the right of America to enact this system; and secondly, its probable effects in accomplishing its object, or, at least, in effecting the immediate intent proposed.

As respects the first of these points, the question is perfectly simple. Every nation is the only judge of its own commercial policy. Every nation is the undoubted master of its own shores and waters. Every nation, therefore, may shut or open its ports as it may please, and admit the commerce of foreigners upon what condition it may please. The English Navigation Laws rest, as respects public law, upon this principle of the law of nations,—that as regards her ports, her coasts, and her soil—every nation is independent and absolute. Any unequal dealing, indeed, as respects one nation in particular, might be deemed unfriendly, and in its extreme degree might justify the inference of such an hostile mind, as might excuse a government so partially treated, in requiring explanation. But even non-intercourse itself would not give a right of war—America, therefore, has the same right to shut her ports which we have to shut our colonies—which China has to confine European commerce to Canton and which Japan has to exclude it altogether. Be her Navigation System what it may, it can give us no other right than that of remonstrance and representation. This is the state of the question as to the right.

As respects the second point, the effects of this extension, they will not be felt for some time, but they will doubtless be very considerable. The first of these effects will be the depression of English colonial produce at a time when we can very ill spare this defalcation. The second effect must be the immediate loss of the present active trade between the English West Indies (through the medium of Bermuda) and the United States.

The third effect will be a proportionate advance and augmentation in the trade between America and the French Islands. A fourth will be some present diminution in the employed tonnage of English shipping. Our limits will only admit us to touch upon these points, but, as the question strikes us at the present moment, we do not apprehend that the consequences will be very considerable as effects our national interests.

A bank has lately failed in the county of Hertford, whose outstanding debts are said to be more than 40,000*l*.; and whose assets in hand are said to be a tandem, horses, two hinters, and seven pair of stags!

The Book describing the *Hundred Wonders of the World in Nature and Art*, having in eighteen months run through eight editions, of three thousand copies, may of itself be accounted the Hundred-and-first Wonder; at the same time that so prodigious a demand affords proof that a strong literary curiosity pervades even every cottage in the empire.

AMERICAN VINEYARDS.

VREAY, (Indiana) June 22.

The Vine-Yards.—The present crop of grapes promises a more abundant yield than that of the last season. There are about 24 acres under culture, which at the last vintage yielded upwards of 5000 gallons of wine, besides a vast quantity of grapes used for other purposes. The situation is delightful; running parallel with the river; it is the admiration of strangers, and a grateful retreat to those who live in its vicinity. The intelligent traveller, while he rests from the fatigues of his journey, finds a source of true gratification mingled with delight, in contemplating the beauties of nature and art, which are here so happily blended—the abode of rural felicity.

"HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE."

Barnabas Beebe, of Exeter, Otsego county, N.Y. aged 18 years, shot himself on the 9th ult. In the morning he visited a young woman, for whom he had for some time manifested an affection, but who had declined receiving his addresses, and told her if she did not consent to receive them he would certainly put an end to his life. She treated the remark lightly, and told him she did not believe he would. He retired, and soon after, the report of a pistol was heard. He was found sitting by the side of a fence, shot through the body. He lived a few hours, and expired.—*Utica paper.*

A lady of the name of Stephenson, who has been a resident at Pimlico many years, died lately. She was always complaining of her income being so small as to be scarcely sufficient for her maintenance. Her executors, however, to their great surprise, discovered, upon searching her premises, upwards of 2000*l.* in bank notes, many of which bear the name of "Abraham Newland," and three hundred guineas in gold.

SLAVERY.

The following statement is copied from a Newspaper printed in the year 1807. It would seem from it, that when the southern men are met with firmness touching a subject on which they imagine their welfare so much depends, it is not so very hard to bring them to a sense of their duty as some might suppose from their late language and threats in Congress.

John Randolph the day after the passage of the bill prohibiting the Slave Trade, came forward with a bill supplementary and explanatory thereto. In his introductory remarks he evinced much warmth of feeling upon the subject. He said the bill which had passed struck at the root of all property in the Southern States. He here alluded to a provision prohibiting the transportation of slaves from one port to another in certain vessels. He said they might as well pass a law to prohibit their transportation in wagons.

Sir, contended Mr. R. we may say what we please about alien and sedition laws, but this law, in my opinion, is the most frightful, the most abominable that was ever passed. If this law went into operation, unless the owners of slaves were asleep, protests would be sent against it from every state south of the Potomac. Indeed, he doubted whether they would ever see another southern delegate on that floor. He, for one, had no hesitation in saying, if the constitution is to be violated—if the entering wedge is to be driven—let us cede and go home.

Old Mr. Smilie now got into a passion in his turn, he answered—The gentleman from Virginia says

he will not trust Congress, and talks of the Southern States seceding from the Union. If they do not like the Union let them say so—in the name of God let them go—we can do without them.

Randolph complained that he was misrepresented by Smilie. He had not threatened a dissolution of the Union. However, he said, if Union and Manumission of Slaves are put in the scales, let Union kick the beam.—*Trenton Fed.*

REVIEW.

The North American Review, for the present month, in noticing a late work of M. Von Furstenwarther, on German emigration to America, wherein the author recommends the emigrant to adhere to his mother tongue, thus ironically remarks:—

"How unfortunate, that the descendants of the Picts and Scots, Danes and Normans, do not each speak the language which their ancestors spoke one or two thousand years ago in England, and how enviable the condition of that state, which M. de Furstenwarther's half brother represents in the German Diet; we mean the kingdom of the Netherlands, where the orators in parliament are obliged to debate in French, Dutch, and Flemish!—Though we must own we think this latter circumstance might have a happy effect in our country, in diminishing the zeal of debating, that sore evil in the land. Were our leaders in congress, who think it incumbent on themselves to make a long speech on every question that comes up, obliged to translate their language, first into Chickahominy, and then into Kickapoo, we apprehend it would prove a damper even to Mr. Randolph himself. We are not sure, in fact, that an attempt is not making to introduce this excellent practice of polygot debate, having, in the reported speeches of the last session, observed many words and phrases utterly foreign to any of the meagre list of languages with which we happen to be conversant ourselves. Till some such practice, however, be introduced, we recommend to all German and other emigrants, and particularly to their superiors who advise them, instead of wishing to cherish and keep up their peculiarities of language and manners, to get over and forget them as soon as possible: remembering that from the days of the tower of Babel to the present confusion of tongues has ever been one of the most active causes of intellectual and political misunderstanding and confusion."

PEDESTRIANISM.—A young gentleman of Boston has just finished a tour to Niagara, on foot, for health and exercise. He was on the road only thirty walking days. The distance is over 1000 miles.

The distance to Quebec from New-York is 591 miles which was recently travelled, in the regular mode of conveyance, in eighty-four hours.

LONGEVITY.—A woman named Ann Henley, died in Philadelphia, at the advanced age of 105 years. She was born at West Chester in the year 1715. She enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health till within six days of her death. Her beverage to her fiftieth year was whey. She had borne thirteen children; 4 survived her, the youngest 60 years of age.

The magnificent pier at Holyhead, England, is now completed, and together with the new lighthouse, is illuminated with a peculiarly fine gas extracted from oil.

A Frenchman, who had long inhabited Cochinchina, where he had attained to the rank of Mandarin, has arrived at Bordeaux. He obtained the permission of the Cochinchina Government to revisit his native country.

The kingdom of Hungary, with the provinces belonging to it, contains at present 7,600,000 inhabitants: of which 5,715,000 are Catholics, 6018 Greeks, 1,150,000 Protestants, and 135,000 Jews.

The poor despot of Prussia has prohibited every allusion to Spain in the journals of his kingdom, and interdicted the circulation of English newspapers. To make a people good slaves, they must be kept ignorant.

"Cape Henry, (Hayti) June 24.

"Sir HOMER POMERAN has just arrived here, and the officers inform me that previous to their sailing from Kingston, Jam. several vessels with Brion's troops had arrived from Mto-de-la-Flache, from which place they were obliged to retreat, the latter end of May, after destroying the town and forts."

"Port-au-Prince, June 13.

"The yellow fever is prevalent here. Scarcely a foreigner escapes it."

A Bermuda paper of July 1, states that the Island of Tortola, which generally produces between two and three thousand hogshead of sugar per annum, will not, it is said, owing to an excessive drought, yield the present year, 250 hogsheads. Canes have been put into the ground three times, and each time the planters' expectations have been disappointed.

Paris and London.—The number of letters of all descriptions, delivered daily by the Post, in Paris, is, on an average, 32,000; and of Journals, 1,800. While in London, the letters are 133,000; and the journals 26,000! Making in the former capital, one letter among 72 persons and one journal among 358; and in the latter, one letter among 9 persons, and one journal among 49.

[*Month. Mag.*]

Origin of the word Dun.—Dun in the provincial dialect of several counties signifies deaf: to dun then perhaps may mean to deafen with importunate demands. Some derive it from donnez, which signifies to give—but the true original meaning of the word, owes its birth to James Dun, a famous bailiff in the town of Lincoln, in England, so extremely active and so dextrous in his business, that it became a proverb, when one refused to pay 'dun him!' that is, 'why do you not get Dun to arrest him?' Hence it became a cant-word, and is now as old as

since the days of Henry VIII. Dun was also the general name for hangman, before that of Jack Ketch.

And presently the halter got
Made of the best strong hempen tear,
And ere a cat could lick her ear,
Had tied it up with as much art,
As DUN himself would do for's heart.

Cotton's Virgil Tra. Book 4.

ANECDOTE—Taken from Judge Wilson's Lectures.

From the Castle of Edinburgh, the prospect is uncommonly rich, extensive and diversified. A young gentleman, born and educated at no very considerable distance from it, set out on his travels through Europe, with a view to notice, attentively, every thing which he should find most worthy of remark. When he was at Rome, the subject of exquisite prospects became, one day, the topic of conversation in a company of literati, to whom he had been introduced. Among others, that from the Castle of Edinburgh was mentioned; and to our young traveller a reference was naturally made for a minute description of its different parts and beauties. They expressed themselves happy, in so fine an opportunity of learning every particular concerning that, of which vague and general accounts had so much excited their admiration. With blushes he was obliged to disclose the fact—that though he had resided, from his birth, near an object which so well deserved to be known: Yet he had never bestowed upon it the least share of attention, and was, therefore, totally unqualified to gratify the company by describing it. A profound silence was observed. It was not lost upon the young traveller. He returned immediately to Scotland, and acquired the knowledge of what was worthy to be known at home, before he went farther abroad in search of what was remarkable in foreign countries.

BOSTON, JULY 7.—We yesterday received from our correspondents Halifax papers to the 30th ult. They contain no news. On the 21st the Thermometer at Halifax stood at 127 in the sun, and 90 in the shade.

Gen. DEARBORN, Collector of this port has received from SAMUEL HODGES, jun. Esq. residing at Porto Praya, St. Jago, (Cape de Verdes) a sack of Orchella Archil; an article of great value in Europe; from which a liquid is extracted, and applied by dyers in fixing colors, particularly red, in which most American dyers are said to fail. It gives a brilliant hue to crimson, purple, violet and blue, woolen and silk fabrics. Under Archil and Litmas, in RIES' Cyclopaedia, a description of this species of moss may be found. The prepared pigment is now imported from England, under the name of the manufacturer, Cathbear. The object of Mr. HODGES in transmitting the raw article, is, that experiments may be made here to extract the liquid, and to use it in the American dye shops.

RADICAL RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.

The following account of a riot at Greenock, is copied from a London of May 13:

FATAL DISTURBANCES at GREENOCK.

No newspapers were received from Glasgow yesterday, none being published there on Sunday; but the following intelligence has been communicated through the medium of private letters from that part of Scotland:

The Port Glasgow Volunteers had been at Paisley for some days, assisting the civil power in keeping the peace; but as tranquility seemed to be perfectly restored on Saturday, and no further apprehensions entertained from the deluded radicals, they were ordered to return home on that day. On leaving Paisley 5 prisoners were given in charge to them to be conveyed to Greenock—the gaol of the former place being very much crowded. When the Volunteers arrived near Greenock, they were hooted and hissed by the people, but this did not prevent them from lodging the prisoners in safe custody.

On their return; however, they were again attacked and pelted in the most shameful manner.—At first, in order to intimidate the mob, they fired twice over their heads; but this only proved a source of exasperation, and in consequence, the rear files were ordered to fire directly at the infuriated people. But even this failed to produce the desired effect, and the Volunteers were obliged to commence regular street firing, which was done with the greatest coolness, intervals being afforded for the mob to escape if disposed to do so. The latter notwithstanding, still persevered, and did not disperse, until according to some accounts which had been received, eleven of them were killed and 15 or 20 wounded. In other letters, the number killed is said not to have been more than five or six. They then returned to Greenock; and finding no military whatever there, broke open the gaol and set at liberty all the prisoners of every description that had been confined.

On this a number of the most respectable inhabitants turned out and used all possible endeavours at the risk of their lives, to make the people desist. After breaking the prison they threatened to attack Port Glasgow, but providentially it was not attempted, as in that case dreadful slaughter must have ensued. Peace, however, was restored before Saturday night, and on Sunday a large military force was stationed in Greenock.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Glasgow, Sunday, three o'clock:

"I have just time to mention accounts of a very serious riot in Greenock, which took place last night. A party of the Port Glasgow volunteers were escorting some prisoners from Paisley to the gaol at Greenock; when they entered the town they were attacked with stones, and pelted severely; they succeeded, however in lodging their prisoners safe in gaol, when on returning to Port Glasgow they were attacked by the mob (partly Greenock, and partly from the neighborhood,) and were obliged to fire in their own defence. They effected their retreat. There are already nine of the mob dead, and nine more dangerously wounded; there are two of the volunteers also wounded.

"In the mean time, after the military had retired they broke open the gaol, and liberated the radicals who had been lodged there from Paisley.—Troops have been sent from this place, and every thing now is again quiet."

The cargo of the American schr. Sweep, consisting of 261 bales of tobacco, and a quantity of manufactured do. was sold at auction, at Londonderry, on the 18th of May. This vessel was captured in March last, on the Coast of Ireland, for a breach of the Revenue Laws, in attempting to smuggle.

The "London Observer," a Sunday paper, during the three months of Spring, printed 197,120 copies; making an average sale of 15,168 papers each Sunday.

Two hundred and seven pupils are stated to be in the London Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Money is abundant, says the London Englishman; in the principal commercial cities of Europe. In Hamburg, for instance, the rate of interest is from one to one and a half per cent; in Frankfort it is two per cent. exactly; and in Paris it is three per cent. In London the discount may be termed four per cent. at present, though it seems to be finding its level with the rate on the continent, it having become of late, an extensive branch of commerce to remit capital to England from those parts of Europe where the rate of interest is low, in order to obtain the superior advantages still held out by the money market of this country, a practice which must tend to approximate the price all over Europe to one standard.

An Exeter (English) paper contains an advertisement, cautioning the public against giving any credit to the wife of a certain individual, because she has now eloped from him for "the nineteenth time, without the least provocation!"

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has appointed as contract general, for building vessels in North America, the baron L. Von Weiss. He was sent with dispatches to Brazil. From there he will leave for the United States. The baron had it in his power to appoint consul and consul-generals for Austria in the United States; and, at the same time, to send his nephew, captain Von Hoffmann, to relieve baron Storm, the commander of the port of St. Helena. Much business in the mercantile line is anticipated from the spirited efforts of the Austrian nation. The emperor has appointed all the former vigilant contract generals to superintend the mercantile trade of the nation. The baron Rothchild, as consul general in London, the baron Von Popper, for Constantinople, and the baron Von Lamelsfeld, for Italy—all of one family, who are of immense fortunes.—Vienna paper, April 8.